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EXAMINER

VAUGHN, GREGORY J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/039,537	Applicant(s) SCHULTZ ET AL.	
	Examiner GREGORY J. VAUGHN	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 September 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-29 and 31-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-29 and 31-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Application Background

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 9/25/2009.
2. Applicant has amended claims 17, 29 and 32; and canceled claim 30. Claims 1-16 were previously canceled.
3. Claims 17-29 and 31-37 are pending in the case, claims 17, 29 and 32 are independent claims.
4. The rejection of claims 32-37, rejected under 35 USC 112, as described in the office action dated 4/16/2009, is withdrawn in view of the claim amendments and applicant's remarks.
5. The rejection of claim 30, rejected under 35 USC 103, as described in the office action dated 4/16/2009, is withdrawn in view of the canceled claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

“(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.”

7. Claims 17-29 and 31-37 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al. US Patent 6,684,369, filed 6/19/1998, patented 1/27/2004 (hereinafter Bernardo) in view of Ackermann Jr. et al., US Patent 6,606,653, filed 10/17/1999, patented 8/12/2003 (hereinafter Ackermann) and in further view of Smith et al., US Patent 6,578,078, filed 4/2/1999, patented 6/10/2003.
8. **Regarding independent claim 17**, Bernardo discloses a computer-implemented method of generating a document. Bernardo recites: *“One embodiment of the invention provides a tool, system and method for creating Web sites”* (column 5, lines 29-30), where Bernardo defines “web sites” as: *“For example, FIG. 5 depicts the feature of Web site areas. As shown in FIG. 5, the site area options may include a list of predefined site areas such as Company Forms Area, Contact Management Area, Customer Tracking Area, Discussion Area, Document Library Area”* (column 7, lines 26-30).

Bernardo discloses a first user interface configured to specify a document template. Bernardo recites: “*A conventional editor may be used to edit HTML objects within the system. A conventional technique (e.g., a computer gateway interface (CGI)) may be used to store the edited HTML objects in the HTML database*” (column 6, lines 10-14).

Bernardo discloses in Figure 3, a second user interface (see reference sign 4, shown as “*Identify Interface*”), which is configured to specify a document content file (see reference sign 16, shown as “*Enter Data*”). Bernardo discloses the functionality of the second user interface as being determined by a user other than the second user. Bernardo recites: “*Another object of the invention is to provide a tool for creating a Web site where the tool comprises a library of stored templates (including fields) associated with different options/features for a Web site, the tool prompts a user of the tool to select desired options/features from a list of possible options/features. Based upon the option/features selected, the tool determines which of the stored templates (and fields) are to be used and the user is prompted to supply data to populate those fields*” (column 2, lines 49-57).

Bernardo discloses in Figure 3, combining the template and the content file to generate and publish the document at reference sign 20 (shown as “*Populate Profile Fields with Data*”) and reference sign 22 (shown as “*Create Pages*”) and reference sign 24 (shown as “*Publish*”).

Bernardo discloses modifying the elements of the published document. Bernardo recites: “*enabling a web site creator using the tool to access and modify the*

modifiable profile documents, wherein modification to a particular one of the modifiable profile documents updates every occurrence of the HTML objects and non-HTML objects presented on the Web site that correspond to the particular one of the modifiable profile documents" (claim 1) where Bernardo describes the profile document as: *"The templates comprise databases which may include fields, forms, views, text, formulas and profiles that enable customization of the features. A profile may comprise fields, some of which may be designated as required fields. For example, one feature of a Web site may be a list of site areas"* (column 6, lines 37-42). However Bernardo fails to disclose identifying a current URL in the document, identifying a new URL corresponding to the current URL in the document, modifying the document based on the new URL and publishing the document to a new location. Ackermann teaches updating links in web pages. Ackermann discloses identifying a current URL in the document in Figure 4 at reference sign 72 (shown as *"Link is Selected"*). Ackermann discloses identifying a new URL corresponding to the current URL in Figure 4 at reference sign 77 (shown as *"Target page at new location sends it's new URL and HTML upgrade of link with new URL to source web page"*). Ackermann discloses modifying and publishing the document based on the new URL to generate a modified document in Figure 4 at reference sign 79 (shown as *"Upgrade source web page and embedded link"*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious, for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the web site creating features of Bernardo with updating links, as taught by Ackermann, in order to *"provide a structured way to*

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update the URLs pointed to by embedded links in source Web pages when the target pages of such links have moved and have new URLs” (column 1, lines 58-61).

Bernardo and Ackerman disclose generating a document from a template and content, publishing the document, and updating the document links when content connected by a link is moved. Bernardo and Ackerman fail to explicitly describe the links as “*relative*” links. Smith is directed toward preserving the referential integrity within web site (see title). Smith teaches management of web site references. Smith recites: “*The integrity of uniform resource locator (URL) references within web sites are maintained when changes occur in the locations where resources referenced by URLs are stored*” (abstract). Smith teaches URLs can be either absolute or relative references. Smith recites: “*There are generally two types of URLs that may be used in the hypertext link: absolute URLs and relative URLs. An absolute URL includes a protocol identifier, a machine name, and an optional HTTP port number. A relative URL does not include a protocol identifier, machine name or port, and must be interpreted relative to some known absolute URL called the base URL. The base URL is used to determine the protocol identifier, machine name, optional port, and base directory for a relative URL*” (column 4, lines 39-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the creating, publishing and modifying of web page, as taught by Bernardo and Ackerman with smith's teachings on relative URLs to provide: “*a method for dealing with broken hyperlinks to the resources that have been moved*” (Smith, column 7, lines 61-64).

9. **Regarding dependent claim 18**, Bernardo discloses the first user interface configured to specify functionality of the second user interface. Bernardo recites: *“Another object of the invention is to provide a tool for creating a Web site where the tool comprises a library of stored templates (including fields) associated with different options/features for a Web site, the tool prompts a user of the tool to select desired options/features from a list of possible options/features. Based upon the option/features selected, the tool determines which of the stored templates (and fields) are to be used and the user is prompted to supply data to populate those fields”* (column 2, lines 49-57).
10. **Regarding dependent claim 19**, Bernardo discloses a second user interface as described above. Bernardo also discloses the template defines the functionality available through the second user interface. Bernardo recites: *“The tool further comprises a library of templates (e.g., text, fields, HTML code and formulas) that correspond to the available features and options”* (column 6, lines 34-37).
11. **Regarding dependent claim 20**, Bernardo discloses a template that defines an editable section in Figure 13, shown as an *“approval message”* text entry area on the template shown in the figure.
12. **Regarding dependent claim 21**, Bernardo discloses content received from a user. Bernardo recites: *“Another object of the invention is to provide a tool for creating a Web site where the tool comprises a library of stored templates (including fields) associated with different options/features for a Web site, the tool prompts a*

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user of the tool to select desired options/features from a list of possible options/features. Based upon the option/features selected, the tool determines which of the stored templates (and fields) are to be used and the user is prompted to supply data to populate those fields” (column 2, lines 49-57).

13. **Regarding dependent claim 22**, Bernardo discloses a second user interface configured to allow a user to specify a content file related to a first document template. Bernardo discloses in Figure 3, a second user interface (see reference sign 4, shown as “*Identify Interface*”), which is used to generate document content (see reference sign 16, shown as “*Enter Data*”). Bernardo discloses the functionality of the second user interface as being determined by a user other than the second user. Bernardo recites: “*Another object of the invention is to provide a tool for creating a Web site where the tool comprises a library of stored templates (including fields) associated with different options/features for a Web site, the tool prompts a user of the tool to select desired options/features from a list of possible options/features. Based upon the option/features selected, the tool determines which of the stored templates (and fields) are to be used and the user is prompted to supply data to populate those fields” (column 2, lines 49-57).*

14. **Regarding dependent claims 23-28**, Bernardo discloses different types of publishing (claim 23), where the publish type is page preview (claim 24), a local publish (claim 25) an external publish (claim 26) a local stage (claim 27) and an external stage (claim 28) Bernardo discloses a preview. Bernardo recites: “*Once*

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selections have been made, the user can preview the design and then make changes as desired" (column 8, lines 60-62). Bernardo discloses a local and an external publish. Bernardo recites: "*After the desired changes have been made, select Yes to Republish the Page, then click Submit. According to another aspect of the invention, when a user edits and republishes a page, the page may become public immediately*" (column 23, lines 13-16). Bernardo discloses the publish type as a local publish and stage. Bernardo recites: "*the content creator may be presented with context sensitive help pages*" (column 13, lines 21-22).

15. **Regarding independent claim 29**, the claim is substantially the same as claim 17, and is rejected using the same rationale.
16. **Regarding dependent claim 30**, Bernardo and Ackermann disclose modifying and publishing a plurality of documents with new location URLs, as described above.
17. **Regarding dependent claim 31**, as described above Bernardo and Ackermann disclose determining whether the document needs to be modified based on a context of the URL in Figure 4 of Ackermann at reference sign 73 (shown as "*Target web page moved?*")
18. **Regarding independent claim 32**, the claim is directed toward a computer implemented method for the method of claim 1, and is rejected using the same rationale. Bernardo, Ackerman and Smith disclose generating a web page with a same page link URL, described above as a relative URL. Bernardo discloses a web site with multiple documents containing content that are linked together. Bernardo

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recites: *"A Web site typically includes a collection of web pages in HTML format. Each page includes content, such as text, graphics, or other multimedia material. The page may also include links and buttons (e.g., "Submit"). Creating a web site typically requires generating a plurality of pages using HTML. Adding content to a web site once created or modifying the web site also involves using HTML"* (column 1, lines 32-38).

19. **Regarding dependent claims 33-37**, Smith discloses relative URLs, as described above (see also column 3, line 49, to column 5, line 7). Smith discloses the syntax of a URL is *"scheme://host:port/path?search"* and defines this attributes in column 4, lines 1-24. Smith discloses a site relative URL. Smith recites: *"An HTML document may have a base element defining an absolute URL that specifies the base URL for that document. If the document has no base element, then the absolute URL of the document is used as the base URL. The base element provides a base address for interpreting relative URLs when the document is read out of context"* (column 4, lines 58-64). The path element of the URL syntax indicates the document or page relative aspect; the host element of the URL syntax indicates the system relative aspect; and the scheme element of the URL syntax indicates the relative template.

Response to Arguments

20. Applicant's arguments filed 9/25/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
21. Applicant argues that the examiner: *"fails to comprehend the claimed invention"* (page 8, first paragraph of the response filed 9/25/2009), *"applicant's arguments are clear and applicant's claims are clear"* (page 8, second paragraph, of the response filed 9/25/2009) and *"reveals a misunderstanding of the claimed invention and the prior art"* (page 8, third paragraph, of the response filed 9/25/2009). Applicant is directed toward the claim rejections, as stated above. The examiner agrees with applicant that the cited references are directed toward updating URLs when the resource that the URL points to is moved. The examiner is relying on this teaching which indicates that: *"when resources or documents are moved, the related locators must be modified to point to the new locations"*. The examiner was not confused by the applicant's arguments, but was simply pointing out that applicant's previous arguments were based on inventive features not positively recited in the claims, and as previously noted; limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. If these features are critical to the invention as a whole, applicant should consider amending the claims to recite these features.

Regarding applicant's remark: *"This statement reveals a misunderstanding of the claimed invention and the prior art. Applicant has used this terminology in its arguments to clarify the differences between the cited references and the claimed invention. The cited references are directed toward updating URLs when the target*

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document moves. The target document is the document to which the URL in the source document points" (page 8, third paragraph of the response filed 9/25/2009) the examiner would point out that applicant appears to define and argue that URLs point to resources external to the document that contains the URL. However this is not always the case, as URLs may point to locations and resources within a same document. These internally pointing URLs do not require a full address, but a relative address, as noted above by Smith.

The examiner would also point out that the claims call for a "*relative URL*" (claims 17 and 29) or a "*same page URL*" (claim 32). As noted above, Smith teaches the difference between relative and absolute URLs. Applicant describes absolute and relative URLs with similar language on page 8 of the originally filed specification. The examiner has therefore determined that the claimed "*relative URL*" and "*same page URL*" are equal to Smith's definition of a "*relative URL*" (as noted above). Smith notes that the relative URL must be interpreted in reference to a base URL (as noted above). Smith describes the base URL as: "*An HTML document may have a base element defining an absolute URL that specifies the base URL for that document. If the document has no base element, then the absolute URL of the document is used as the base URL. The base element provides a base address for interpreting relative URLs when the document is read out of context.*" (column 4, lines 55-64). Therefore a relative URL has an implied absolute URL that is the source URL, such that when a document with relative URLs is moved, the relative URLs do not need to be modified because they are interpreted using the base URL.

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Applicant's use of the term "*relative URL*" in the claims seems to be at odds with the usual meaning of a relative URL as described by Smith and the previous paragraphs and the originally filed specification. Applicant should amend the claims to more precisely describe the URL aspect of the invention.

22. **Regarding independent claim 17**, applicant argues: "*Applicant incorporates its remarks from prior papers regarding the present condition for allowance of claim 17 and its respective dependent claims*" (page 9, fourth paragraph of the response filed 9/25/2009). The examiner incorporates its remarks from prior papers regarding the rebuttal to the request for allowance of claim 17.

23. **Regarding independent claim 29**, applicant argues: "*none of the cited references disclose modifying a URL in a document when the location of that document changes*" (page 10, second paragraph, of the response filed 9/25/2009). Applicant is directed to the rejection of the claims, as described above. Bernardo is relied upon to show creating a web document from a template that is modifiable, where a modifiable part of a web document would be a "*list of site areas*" (column 6, lines 37-42). Ackermann is relied upon to show updating links in web pages when the resource the link points to is moved to a new location (Figure 4). The combination of Bernardo and Ackerman show that web documents are modifiable and that links in documents need to be modified when the resource the link points to is changed. In the case where the link points to a resource in the same document, the link would need to be modified when the document was moved.

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24. **Regarding independent claim 32**, applicant argues: *"Applicant incorporates its remarks from prior papers regarding the present condition for allowance of claim 32 and its respective dependent claims"* (page 10, fourth paragraph of the response filed 9/25/2009). The examiner incorporates its remarks from prior papers regarding the rebuttal to the request for allowance of claim 32. Applicant further argues: *"Nowhere do the cited references disclose generating a second document from a first document that includes content from the first document. Bernardo discloses this feature"* (page 11, first paragraph, of the response filed 9/25/2009). Bernardo recites: *"the authorized user creates the new pages. This may be done by performing the following steps: 1. In the Library, copy and edit the Page Template for an existing area to use as the foundation for the new pages; 2. In SiteCreator, copy and modify the Form Spec documents for the chosen pages; 3. Copy, modify, and refresh the Form Profile documents that correspond to the Form Spec documents copied in the previous step; and 4. In the Library, copy and edit the Input and Display subforms associated with the new pages, as necessary."* (column 15, lines 42-53). Applicant also argues: *"Nowhere do the cited references disclose determining a second URL corresponding to the first content in the second document. Nowhere do the cited references disclose replacing the URL in the first document that pointed to the first content with the second URL that points to the first content in the second document"* (page 11, first paragraph, of the response filed 9/25/2009). Ackerman discloses determining and replacing a URL, as described above.

Conclusion

25. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

26. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory J. Vaughn whose telephone number is (571) 272-4131. The examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached at (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 272-2100.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Stephen S. Hong/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2178

/Gregory J. Vaughn/
Patent Examiner
December 31, 2009